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### A Promise Impossible to Keep.

The Hon. FRANK WAYLAND HIGGINS nakes this solemn vow and covenant to ais fellow citizens at Olean:

" If I am elected in November I promise you with ill the sincerity I possess, and with such ability as Almighty has given me, to be the Governor of the people, and faithfully, courageously and smestly discharge the duties of that high office."

Fine words. What do they amount to? ODELL, the nominator of Mr. HIGGINS. has twice taken the official oath. As one result of his conception of and manner of discharging his official duties, the Democratic platform says:

" Under the Odell administration, by legislation passed at his instance for corrupt personal profit and party purposes, a political machine has selzed control of the State charitable institutions and hospitals for the insane, in disregard of the interests of the unfortunate wards of the State and against the united protests of organized philanthropy."

These charges are not made or believed by Democrats alone. They are believed by very many Republicans. The reputation of the Odell administration is notoriously bad.

Mr. FRANK W. HIGGINS could not faithfully, courageously and honestly discharge the duties of Governor without attacking his predecessor and patron, without investigating his whole administration, without exposing it.

Reduced to its honest terms, Mr. HIG-GINS's promise would be: "I promise to be Governor under ODELL, and in the discharge of the duties of that office to be faithful to Odellism."

If the people of New York want Odell, ism to continue to prosper, unhindered and unpunished, they will elect HIG-GINS. If they want Odellism driven out of all departments of the State Government, they will elect HERRICK.

### Fairbanks on the Philippines.

There is no doubt that the question whether the Philippines should be retained for a considerable period will play an important part in the campaign, as it did four years ago. The issue, howin Luzon has been quelled, and it can no solemn duty imposed by the obligations longer be alleged that every vote in favor of the law. of treating the Filipinos as the Cubans were treated would be interpreted in the archipelago as a vote of sympathy with rebels against the lawful authority of the United States.

The question, therefore, must be discussed and settled on different grounds. The arguments for the concession of absolute independence to the Philippines have been stated more adroitly and any other Democrat. They ignore, however, the existence of any duty upon our part toward the wards of the nation, and are based mainly on the assumption that, politically and economically, it would be better for ourselves to send the Philippines adrift. That is not the position of the Republican party, as it is formu- of power altogether, or in power with ODELL in lated in its platform or in the utter- | charge of the organization? ances of its nominee for the Presidency, and we do not exaggerate the facts when we say that a good many Democrats will be reluctant to accept Mr. OLNEY'S conclusions. They will find their reluctance justified on the highest moral grounds in an extended discussion of the subject by Senator FAIRBANKS in his letter of acceptance. We are convinced that not a few thoughtful, farsighted and patriotic Democrats will recognize in that letter the most powerful plea yet offered for the retention of the Philippines for an indefinite period. The distinguishing feature of this plea is that it lifts the discussion far above the plane of selfish interests and appeals distinctly and exclusively to our sense of right.

Mr. FAIRBANKS begins by denying that his party's administration of the Philippines has been subversive of our national ideals. He asserts that, on the contrary, it has been in conformity with the best traditions of the republic, because it has been dictated by a recognition of public duty and by motives not a jot less lofty and disinterested than those which caused the deliverance of Cuba from the oppressive yoke of Spain. It is pointed out that the Philippine archipelago came to the United States as the result of a war, and from that moment our Federal Government became bound to enforce the laws there as elsewhere, to uphold the national sovereignty, to maintain order and to restore peace. The purpose with which we assumed control of the Philippines is accurately stated in words uttered by President McKINLEY and reproduced by Mr. FAIRBANKS. "We shall continue," he says, "as we have begun, to open the of our official statistics is elasticity. schools and the churches, to set the They can be stretched in any direction courts in operation, to foster industry and | and can be cut into a garment for quite domestic trade and commerce, and in antagonistic theories. A recently isevery way in our power to make these | sued statement concerning the increase people whom Providence has brought in our export of manufactured goods is within our jurisdiction feel that it is thus made a cause of rejoicing for those their liberty and not our power, their who wish to rejoice over an increase, and welfare and not our gain, that we are a ground of dismay for those who regard seeking to enhance." Mr. McKinley added that "our flag has never waved over any community but in blessing," and he expressed the belief that the

diction in its world wide journey to their shores.' Mr. FAIRBANKS submits that this hon-

orable purpose has been carried out. Military rule has been quickly succeeded by civil authority. The people of the islands have been invited as soon as possible to participate in the work of government. The judicial system has been improved. Corruption has been driven out, public schools have been established, and the people are already enjoying a considerable measure of self-rule. Attention is authorized a representative assembly to be chosen in due time by the inhabitants of the islands. The Senator from Indiana suggests that the ballot box is not a sign of imperialists, and that no one need feel any grave concern with respect to the future of the archipelago, if our Federal Government goes forward inspired by the same worthy aim which hitherto has characterized the Republican Administration. It is certain, he says, that the people of the Philippines have learned not to distrust us. Neither, in view of the work we have accomplished, need we distrust ourselves.

Mr. FAIRBANKS does not fail to indicate what to many Democrats seems a fundamental and conclusive reason why we should not, at the present time, or at any date to be fixed beforehand, agree to treat the Filipinos precisely as the Cubans were treated. The Filipinos. unlike the Cubans, are very far from from \$5,000,000 to \$21,000,000; carriages, being homogeneous in respect of race, language or religion. They represent every phase of civilization, from savagery up through various grades of barbarism, to the moderate degree of education possessed by a small fraction of the people in Luzon and in some of the Visaya islands. It is plainly impossible that a uniform scheme of self-government should be applied indiscriminately to That is why, in the interest, not of ourselves, but of our wards, it is our duty to withhold the concession of absolute independence for an indefinite period. Such a concession at this time, or at any time within a close range of vision, would | not including books and printed matter, be no blessing: it would be a curse.

Mr. FAIRBANKS closes his reference to that our retention of the Philippines does not pay. It has not yet paid, and it may never pay. Those who may think question are reminded that the United States did not go to war with Spain for faced the United States have seldom Indiana does not hesitate to predict that when the history of our country is writone which in contemplation will yield war with Spain. The archipelago un- our efforts are limited. doubtedly belongs to the United States. The title thereto is vested in this Government by virtue of the treaty of peace negotiated and ratified according to the requirements of the Constitution. The responsibility, therefore, for the administration of the islands rests upon us, ever, has been simplified. The rebellion not as a matter of sentiment, but as a

> The Best Interests of the Republi- | ward sugared. cans of New York State.

The questions contained in the subjoined letter from a responsible citizen of New Rochelle are in the minds of many thousand Republicans to-day:

"TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-SET: Will you advise a constant Sun reader as to the best way of getting rid of ODELL and his crowd? I am a good forcibly by ex-Secretary OLNEY than by Republican, and it goes against the grain to vote for a Democratic candidate for Governor, but I want to take the course which will be the most inimical to Mr. ODELL's interests.

" Would it be better to vote for HIGGINS and leave it to the rank and file of the party to get rid of the objectionable boss, or to help and elect a Democrat?

" If the Democrats get in is there a better, or any

chance of the canal question being referred to the

" I want to act for the best interests of the Repub

Beans of New York State. Are they better off our

For Republicans who want to get rid of ODELL and his odious dominion, the best way to help is to vote the Herrick ticket. That counts twice as much in every instance as mere abstention from voting for Governor. That, accordingly, will be the course "most inimical to Mr. ODELL's interests."

Let those Republicans who, like our correspondent, feel strongly on the subject of the shame and disgrace of Odellism, and who, like him, want to act for the best interests of Republicanism in New York, make a citizens' movement of the Herrick ticket. Our correspondent would not hesitate an instant about joining with Democrats in voting for the overthrow of an obnoxious Republican Boss in New Rochelle, or for the rescue of municipal administration in New Rochelle from a ring or gang doing business under the Republican emblem. Why apply a different principle of action

to Albany? Damage to the national ticket?

need of that, with the split ticket. Besides, does it not strike you that the highest compliment that can be peid to the personal worthiness of THEODORE ROOSEVELT is to dissociate him absolutely at the ballot box from the Governor-Chairman?

Glee and Gloom Over Factory Exports.

One of the great advantages of some it from a different standpoint.

It is certainly altogether delightful to contemplate the fact that in twentythree years our export of domestic manu-Filipinos would soon recognize the fact factures has, increased 340 per cent. that the fag has not lost the gift of bene. That looks very much like business,

comes along and tells us that, after all, we only export about 14 per cent. of our manufactures and that we secure only about 10 per cent. of the world's trade n such wares. He also tells us that more than one-quarter of our exports in that department is in two items-cop-

delightful than the 340 per cent. view. The fact of the matter is that none of these statements of our export sales can directed to the fact that Congress has | rightly be taken as a basis of either glee or gloom. Properly, they are no more than a source of encouragement. Their presentation cannot be regarded as a satisfactory record. They show what we can do if we will. Our production of manufactured articles has an approximate valuation of \$15,000,000,000 a year. Our exports are about \$450,000,000, which is, comparatively, a bagatelle.

per and mineral oil. This is much less

The encouragement is in the fact that solely through commercial channels and by business methods unaided by bounties, reciprocity treaties, subsidies or other political agencies we have made a notable increase in our exports of miscellaneous merchandise and extended widely the range of our foreign market. This is susceptible of illustration by reference to specific lines of merchandise. Thus, taking the fiscal years 1894 and 1903, we find that our export of agricultural implements has increased cars, &c., from \$3,500,000 to \$10,500,000; chemicals, drugs, dyes and medicines, from \$7,400,000 to \$13,700,000; glass and glassware, from \$922,000 to \$2,150,000; manufactures of India rubber, from \$1,460,000 to \$4,270,000; scientific instruments and apparatus, from practically none to \$3,000,000; builders' hardware, from \$2,500,000 to \$7.500,000; electrical machinery from practically none to communities so differently constituted. \$6,000,000; typewriters, from practically none to \$4,000,000; engines and boilers. from \$2,000,000 to \$6,500,000; boots and shoes, from \$800,000 to \$6,600,000; musical instruments, from \$970,000 to \$3,400,-000; paper and manufactures of paper, from \$2,000,000 to \$7,000,000; manufactures of wood, not including lumber, the subject by meeting the objection sawed timber or staves, from \$28,000,000

to \$58,000,000. These advances are eminently encouraging, yet in most cases the volume that such an admission disposes of the of business in particular lines is no more than the sales of one good sized concern. Desire for and effort to secure a foreign dollars and cents. They are reminded market for our manufactured wares that when a national duty had to be are not yet epidemic in this country. When they become so we shall be able, considered the cost. The Senator from in political campaigns or elsewhere, to "point with pride" to our record. Until that time any boasting is somewhat ten it will exhibit no brighter page, or artificial. At the same time the increase shown excludes any justifiable charge of more pleasure and satisfaction, than the failure. We have shown that we can one which relates how we discharged the sell our wares as well as our food prodgrave responsibilities growing out of the ucts, and our sales are small only because

### The Great Bean Cake Controversy.

A controversy threatening almost to rival the historic dispute as to whether foreign frogs should be classed as fish, flesh or good red herring under the Dingley Tariff act now seethes and hisses over that apparently harmless commodity known as "bean cake." Bean cake is a pastry, consisting of beans which have first been cooked and after-

The Collector of Customs at Port Townthe stuff was a "sweetmeat" under paragraph 263 of the act of 1897, and straightway slapped thereon a duty of one cent a pound and 35 per cent. ad valorem.

By this time our vigilant representative was aroused to a proper appreciation of the gravity of the situation. Opinions were sought from the authorities at the ports of San Francisco and New York. Bean cake has since proved a right royal text for these scholarly academicians to discuss. The Collector of Customs at the Golden Gate, after deep culinary research, concludes that similar merchandise would be returned by him as confectionery, valued at less than 15 cents a pound, and suggests that the duty thereon be four cents a pound and 15 per cent, ad valorem under paragraph 212 of the same act of 1897. The investigations at the port of New York have been even more searching, if possible. Here the United States Appraiser declares that if such a problem should confront him in real life he would classify the import, under paragraph 241 of the same act, as a vegetable, prepared and preserved, and not packed in jars, tins, bottles or similar packages. A shipper coming into the clutches of this last named official might be tempted to hold that protection is robbery, since a 40 per cent. ad valorem duty is levied under the paragraph in question.

The difficulty is, however, happily solved by the Hon. ROBERT B. ARM-STRONG, Acting Secretary of the Treasury, in this communication to the be wildered Collector at Port Townsend, dated Sept. 6, 1904. He says:

" The Department is of the opinion that the article in question having assumed a form different from that of the beans of which it is in part con posed, the same cannot be considered a vegetable (T. D. 23,645 of April 3, 1902), and the same should

"T. D." stands for Treasury Decision, and not for Tremens Delirium. The learned Acting Secretary continues:

" In T. D. 24,992 of Feb. 5, 1904, the Board of United States General Appraisers held an article involced as 'millet seed cake.' consisting of small cakes made from millet seed, sesamum seed, and sugar, to be dutiable as confectionery under paragraph 212 of the act of 1897; and in T. D. 23,115 of June 11, 1901, said Board held 'marzipan' or 'marchpane, an article consisting of a composition of flour, sugar, almonds and possibly other substances, to be dutiable as confectionery under paragraph 212.

Following these decisions, therefore the Department holds that bean cake is confectionery, and the Collector at Puget Sound is instructed to reliquidate the entry covering said merchandise

and the item makes an excellent campaign argument. Then another fellow tion. We shall not borrow trouble, but let the future take its course.

We commend the firm resolution, abiding common sense and strict integrity, unmoved by assaults from enemies or pless from friends, with which Governor ODELL has conducted the affairs of this State and safeguarded with zealous care its vast and complicated interests.—Republican State Platform.

This sentence was interpolated in the Republican State platform by the beneficiary, BENJAMIN B. ODELL. Dishonest and unfaithful servants in their hours of emergency do the same thing. They forge themselves certificates of good character from their last place.

A report that Col. JIM GUFFEY, that handsome foe of plutocracy and the trusts, had "chipped" \$50,000 into the Democratic "pot." has raised too hasty a joy among the retainers of PARKER and the Constitution. At Col. GUFFEY's Pittsburg headquarters this cold water was thrown upon that fire: "Col. GUFFEY has not sent his check to the Demo-cratic national committee for any amount, and has

not been asked to do so." Not been asked to! Why? Is a voluntary or an involuntary contribution, a "spouter or a "pumper," so to speak, not solicited, not wished? Are they so rich at the Hoffman House, or so modest? That \$50,000 check a myth? This is enough to put out the smile of the Hon. THOMAS TAGGABT and veil the bright prophetic face of the Hon. JAMES K. JONES. Col. GUFFEY seems to have forgotten the ancient conundrum and its answer:

No State in the country sends to the rival political headquarters more copious and more contradictory forecasts than those that come from West Virginia. Information received by the Republicans represents the State as won already; political visitors to

"What is the chief necessity of a cam-

paign?" Answer: "'Dough,' do, and ever

the Democrats differ only as to the size of the Democratic majority. What effect is the nomination of HENRY GASSAWAY DAVIS for Vice-President having upon the Democratic fortunes in his own State? Even on that point the political sharps are not agreed. The situation, in truth, is without a precedent in the past. The Democratic party

has never had any experience with a "favorite son" of any State, running either for President or Vice-President, at "the age of 80 and upward." Yet there have been some lessons of experience in other elections in which promising "favorite sons" have been nominated for Vice-President. No student of politics can forget the case

of WILLIAM H. ENGLISH, nominated for Vice-President in 1880 in order to make sure of Indiana. It was said of ENGLISH that the older men among the Hoosiers would vote for him on account of his Congressional service in war times. Indiana was carried by the Republicans.

In 1888 the sturdy old Roman, THURMAN, was nominated for Vice-President on the Democratic ticket with the view of making sure of Ohio. THURMAN'S State very unsympathetically went Republican.

In 1896 an incursion into New England by the crazed Democracy of that year accounted for the nomination of ABTHUR SEWALL of Maine for Vice-President, but the experiment disappointed the most modest

The veteran ADLAI STEVENSON, nominated for Vice-President in 1900 to capture the electoral votes of Illinois, failed entirely of that purpose. STEVENSON did not rally the old men, and the young men of Illinois must have viewed his candidacy with disfavor. ADLAI was 65 when he was defeated in 1900.

#### CONDEMN CARBOLIC ORDINANCE. Brooklyn Druggists Say It Won't Effect the Desired End.

Committees of druggists representing the Kings County Pharmaceutical Society and the German Apothecary Society of send, Wash., was startled from his sum- Brooklyn protested to Health Commissioner mer coma by a Japanese invasion of Darlington yesterday against the enforcethis delectable dainty. Fearing the ment of the new ordinance restricting the "yellow peril," he at once decided that retail sale of carbolic acid to orders filled on a physician's prescription.

> President Muir of the Pharmaceutical Society said it would be impossible to carry out the ordinance, as unscrupulous druggists would ignore the Health Department's order to oblige customers. The intent of the ordinance to deprive intended suicides of an easily obtained means of death he and the other speakers agreed was good. but even the strict enforcement of the ordinance, they argued, would not greatly reduce the number of suicides, there being so many other deadly poisons as easily procured. Then, too, the fact that carbolic acid could be bought in unlimited quantities at the wholesale drug houses would defeat the purpose of the new ordinance.
>
> Their desire to have the ordinance rescinded, they said, was not so much because of the monetary loss its enforcement would mean to them as because of the inconvenience it would mean to the thousands of people who use carbolic as a disinfectant or for cleaning purposes. They admitted that the 5 per cent. solution, the sale of which is not restricted by the new ordinance. just as effective for these purposes as

> is just as effective for these purposes as the stronger solutions.
>
> Commissioner Darlington said that in view of the great number of suicides from carbolic acid he felt it his duty to restrict the sale as much as possible, but promised to consider the protest before making any final decision. The druggists of Manhattan and The Bronx have indorsed the ordinance, he said.

# With Revolver Drawn.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—Sir: This afternoon I saw an officer coming down William street toward the Old Slip station, leading a fruit pedier and his cart, and in his hand he had a pistol. Possibly the Italian got overexcited when addressed or taken hold of by the policeman and made a grab for his fruit knife; but even then it certainly seems a pity that the brave cop had to draw a pistol in order to subdue him. There was also another officer walking about thirty feet back of the first one, and the whole business was followed by a hooting crowd.<sup>4</sup> Had the pedier tried to get away the cop would no doubt have used his pistol, and then Heaven ws what might have happened in that crowd.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Every reader of THE SUN owes you a permanent debt of gratitude for the exceedingly valuable letter from St. Peters-

burg which occupied a whole page in your Sunday edition. It threw such a flood of light on the situation of the Czar and the difficulties in which he is placed that you seemed to gather from the page as much insight as you would from a whole vo

DONGAN HILLS, N. Y., Sept. 22. The Mechanism Inquirer-And how is the motion arrested? nobilist-By the cop

In the Booklovers Magazine for October the more ing a Presidential campaign, on Shakespeare's Italy, on the new methods of mining for gold, on the way pulque is made and on the new mammoth caverns in Kentucky. There are some fine photographs of clouds and of forest trails, besides pictures, colored and plain, of paintings. Mr. Julian Hawthore, provides the store.

Mr. Henry James's return to America is in Scribner's Magazine for October by an apprecia-tion. The war in Manchuria and the War of 1812 provide the solid articles, with illustrated paper accordingly.

Whether the authorities would classify
a Welsh rabbit as an animal or a mineral

wers a The colored cover will attract attention. THE SMELL OF THE SHOP. Grocery Issue as Viewed by Papers In and Out of This State.

From the Rome Sentinel.
Higgins in the Senate voted for the so-calle Groceries bills," which legislated out of office the local boards of managers of State pospitals for the insane and created the office of State Fiscal Supervisor of Charities. They gave to Odell's friends complete power of ontrol over the State hospitals and ble institutions, a control that was important both for political and for business reasons. Higgins not only voted for these bills, but he actively aided in their passage. He also, as chairman of the Senate Finance Committee, consented to increase the salary of the Fiscal Supervisor from \$1,000 to \$6,000 a year in order that "a great big man might be got to fill the place." Then Odell appointed to the position Bender of Albany, a very smooth gentleman, who has been the boodle collector of the Barnes machine in Albany, Higgins voted for the Black "starchless civil service" bill, and then, a little later, voted to repeal it, indicating his stability as a statesman. He ran with Odell on the State ticket two years ago, and defended Odell on the stump. Nobody ever heard him say one word against Odellism, and he certainly knows all about it and has been a part of some of it. A fee days before the Republican State convention Higgins at Syracuse gave out an interview in which he said: "My name will not be presented to the Republican convention as factional candidate, under any circumstances. Yet at Saratoga he was essentially the can-didate of the Odell faction, against the vehement protest of the Platt faction.

From the Rochester Union and Advertises No man, however well he may be thought of in his own bailiwick, can associate with those whose reputations have been besmirche in other communities and hope to be as well thought of in them as at home. Higgins, to every place but Olean, is the creature of And wherever there is a State insti tution; the mark of Odell means graft; graft in It is where there are State institutions that Higgins shows his greatest weakness

From the Cleveland Leader.

It is a regrettable fact that the nomination of Lieutenant-Governor Higgins by the Republicans, while not objectionable per se, to arouse enthusiasm in any quarter and does create dissatisfaction in many, be cause of the connection of the candidate with the present Governor. Odell does not make and this grows from the feeling among Republicans that he is more of a self-seeker than a patriot or an unselfish partisan. It is not intended to assert that any, or part, of the charges of commercialism against Odell are true, but the fact that those charges have made and pressed by many Repu and that they continue to be made and to be believed, down to the very eve of the campaign, cannot be ignored.

From the Utica Observer. Mr. Higgins has been for many years the proprietor of a big grocery in his home city Olean. He has at the same time been greatly nterested in lumber operations in Michigan, and as he has made in this a fortune of considerable size Mr. Higgins does not like to be classed as a grocer. Why this should be so is not just apparent, for the grocery business is one of eminent respectability if properly conducted, and it is the source from which Mr. Higgins, and his father before him, have drawn large sums of money. It is supposed that Candidate Higgins is touchy upon this point because the word "groceries" has attained such a peculiar significance in Repub lican State politics, and as humorously inclined persons have thus early in the cam paign referred to the grocery firm of Odell & Higgins, the junior partner experiences some shame in being coupled with the Newburg concern. The Olean stores—we believe there are three large ones with the name of Higgins over the doors—are very fine groceries, and we see no other reason than the one men tioned why the candidate for Governor should be ashamed to be connected with them. Really, he ought to be proud of his calling for is it not the same as that pursued by the man who forced his nomination upon a very

unwilling party? From the Indianapolis Sentinel is affirmed that Governor Odell—now Republican boss in New York—declined a candidate for renomination he felt that he would be defeated. He is reported to have made the statement that he feared an adverse majority of 100,000. But in order to lose no advantage in case the election by some possibility should be favorable to the Republicans, he had his man Higgins nominated. Higgins will be regarded by the voters of New York as the same thing as Odell. He is merely Odell's creature, and will be defeated as decisively as would be his boss. Senator Platt is the man who made Odell a powerful factor in Republican politics in New York. When the latter felt that he was strong enough he turned his friend and benefactor and stripped him of control of the State's machinery. convention Thursday at Saratoga Mr. Platt

was subjected to distinct humiliation From the Syracuse Telegram The Democratic party of New York State has no Groceryman Odell. In the capacity in which his name stands in the public eye as a synonym for "graft," the Governor-Chairman has to-day no prototype in the Democratic party. That much all good Democrats and all good citizens who believe in clean parties may be thankful for. The Democracy, however, is not free from political bosses. Ex-Governor David B. Hill is credited in some quarters with having control of a majority of the delegates who will make up the present Democratic State convention. Unlike Odell, Hill is not a groceryman, but while the sage of Wolfert's Roost does not seek fortune in sugar, molasses or legislation for or against corporations, he has at times in trol which are nearly related to those of the

From the Rochester Union and Advertiser How much are the campaign promises of Mr. Higgins really worth? He has made promises before. He made a pledge to his party not to become a factional candidate but when the Governor-Chairman told him that the nomination was his, he did not hesitate to be a factional candidate. He had been politically indebted to Platt for many years but he was faithless enough to allow Odel him as an instrument for the destruction of Platt. We submit that the campaign pledges of such a man are not to be depended upon. The facts which the people know concerning the relation of Mr. Higgins to the groceryman-grafter are of much greater force than any promises that he can make. But there is a great deal of significance in Mr. Higgins's promises. He evidently per eives that something must be done to save him from the natural consequences of his peculiar relationship to a man whom the voters of this State are eager to rebuke. It is no wonder that Mr. Higgins is alarmed

From the Albany Argus. A vote for Higgins is a vindication for Odell. It means that you, Mr. Voter, want two years more of Groceries at the State Capitol. It means that you approve ism, and want two years more of the same.

It is the opinion of cool-headed and ex-perienced political observers that in forcing nomination of Higgins for Governor upon the Pepublican State convention of New Governor Odell made a blunder which will give the Empire State to the Democrats if proper advantage is taken of it. Governor Odell's manifest object from the beginning was to bar the strongest and; ablest men of the Republican party from consideration, and to reserve the nomination for a man who he felt sure would not stand in the way of his own ambitions. He did not propose that the next Governor of New York should re-peat toward himself the performance of seizing the reins of party government which he had so successfully enacted in the case of Senator Platt. Hence it was that the men-tion of men like Eithu Root and Gen. Horace Porter received no encouragement at his

hostility, refused to permit their names to go before the State convention, and the way was left open for Governor Odell's first choice, Mr. Higgins. The latter is a reputable man, but is not of the calibre suitable for the position of Governor of the great State of New York, and in that position there is the general impression that he would not oppose the de-

signs of Governor Odell. There is a feeling abroad that Odell has been animated more by a desire to promote his own aggrandizement than the success of his party. As a consequence there is a bitter feeling among many New York Republicans against his Gubernatorial nominee

From the Duluth Evening Heratd. It is doubtful if Mr. Higgins can be elected in view of the fact that he is the candidate of Odell, who is very unpopular.

NOT SO MANY STREET ACCIDENTS. Traffic Regulation Cuts Down Number

-Mr. McAdoo Pleased. The accident to Capt. Steve O'Brien who was run down by a street car in Park row on Wednesday night while pointing out to Police Commissioner McAdoo how well he had regulated traffic at the Bridge entrance, led Mr. McAdoo to have a talk with the private secretary to President H. H. Vreeland of the Metropolitan Street Railway Company. The Police Commissioner said that as a policeman regulating traffic had to keep his eyes open for the safety of pedestrians and vehicles, he thought that it was up to the street car company to look out for the personal safety of the policemen.

The accident to Capt. O'Brien, Mr. McAdoo said, was due to the carelessness of the motorman, who was a "green" man. Mr. McAdoo thought that the street car motorman should not only ring his bell, but should bring the car to a full stop if a policen:an was busy in the middle of the car track. Mr. Vreeland's secretary thought so, too, and promised to see that the motormen were instructed to look out for the policemen.

for the policemen.

Mr. McAdoo said that he was greatly

mith the results Capt. O'Brien Mr. McAdoo said that he was greatly pleased with the results Capt. O'Brien had accomplished in regulating the street traffic, and that the captain had been the traffic, and that the captain had been the first victim of his own system. The Com-missioner gave out some figures to show how the number of street accidents had decreased since Capt. O'Brien took charge of the traffic bureau. During August, this year, there were 380 street accidents, against 432 for the corresponding month last year.

against 432 for the corresponding month last year.

"There is a class of automobile people that it is my duty to look after," said the Commissioner. "To my personal knowledge they are the worst in upper Seventh avenue and upper Broadway, where they are given to speeding their machines at night. I saw one man last night whom I would have given much to catch. He was going over thirty miles an hour and I couldn't see the number of the machine.

"Many of these automobilists go to the hotels and restaurants at the upper end of the city. Frequently they dine too well, and when they are returning they violate the laws. I am in hope that the bicycle policemen who are now assigned to

violate the laws. I am in hope that the bicycle policemen who are now assigned to Broadway will catch some of them.

"I understand that some persons, perhaps cabmen, are fighting the sight-seeing automobile people in the courts on the ground that they cannot keep their big machines on the curb for so long a time.

They frequently stand in one place for a They frequently stand in one place for a couple of hours while they are getting a load. I have asked the Corporation Counsel for an opinion as to the rights of the big automobiles, especially as to their

BARBER LINE SAYS NO. Twice Refuses to Take Abdurrahman Away on the Satsuma

Nearly a year ago an East Indian, who called himself Abdurrahman, went to Ellis Island, saying that he had been a member of the crew of the Barber Line steamship Satsuma, that he had come ashore and that the skipper had refused to take him back to India. The Ellis Island officials decided that he should be deported and he was taken to the Satsuma for transportation to Singa-

The skipper and the agents of the Barber Line declared that he had never been a member of the crew of the Satsuma and that he had not arrived here on her, and they refused to take him aboard. The ship sailed without him, and Barber & Co-were asked to furnish evidence that Abdurwere asked to furnish evidence that Abdurrahman had not come here in the Satsuma. They submitted evidence which Commissioner Williams and his superiors at Washington said was unsatisfactory. It was decided that the man should be put aboard the Satsuma when she sailed again from

the Satsuma when she salled again holds port.

She arrived here on Aug. 21 and sailed yesterday. An Ellis Island inspector took the East Indian to the ship, but was not allowed by Capt. Chubb to put him aboard. The Barber Line folks said that it was "up" to the United States Government to produce evidence that the East Indian had arrived by the Satsuma, which her skipper and the agents of the line denied.

Ellis Island will try to make a case against

Ellis Island will try to make a case against the Satsuma that will satisfy a Federal court, and if it does the Barber Line will have to pay for the maintenance of the East Indian for somewhat more than a year.

PREFERRED FUN TO STUDY.

College Professor's Lament Over the Ten dencies of World's Fair Crowds. BELOIT, Wis., Sept. 22.-Prof. Gay A Tawney, Ph. D., head of the psychological department of Beloit College, and cousin of Congressman Tawney of Minnesota has returned from St. Louis, where he pushed a wheel chair two months, studying

pushed a wheel chair two months, studying human nature. He said:
"From July 10 until last Saturday I pushed a chair daily. There were seventeen nationalities represented in our chair pushing force, one minister and two other college professors being included. The crowds invariably went to the Pike, where they spent their time chiefly on scenic railways, merrygo-rounds and the commonest forms of amusements, while all around was a wonder-

go-rounds and the commonest forms of amusements, while all around was a wonderful storchouse of education such as has never before been brought together for the benefit of mankind.

"The wastefulness of time which the masses display impressed me as pitiful. The world may never see as great an exposition again, and it seemed a sin that all its educational value should be lost on the erowds."

The Crackers and Cheese Campaign Song. Have you seen the new emblem

> For the guidance of voters, On ballots this year? By the side of the Eagle, It has taken position To conquer or fall. Every voter's attention

It's certain to seize-It's a keg full of crackers. Crackers and cheese! Vote as you please ational matters, but as to the State. Don't waver an instant, and don't hestrate:

Just mark on your ballot a cross o'er the slate

Of crackers and chees Crisp crackers and cheese. 'Tis a charming conception. Unique in design: The cheese is the freshest, The crackers are fine

And the two there together Most fittingly mate, Most fittingly mate, And uplift us New York Is a privileged State. He may vote this election

For crackers and cheese Crackers and cheese! Busy as bees
Are all of the men who are putting it through,
Busy and hopeful—but counting on you;
So be careful. Vote early, whatever you do,
For crackers and cheese,

ARTHUR H. POLYELA.

hands, and that they, understanding his THE PRESENT CONDITION OF THE PAN-AMERICAN RAILWAY.

> There was printed in this place not long ago a statement of the condition of the projected railway from Cairo to Cape Town THE SUN has been asked to present a similar statement about the projected Pan-American line by which travellers may go from places in the United States to the southern-

most points of South America. The distance to be covered by the Pan-American is nearly twice that of the proposed Cape to Cairo line, and nearly twice that from St. Petersburg to Vladivostok by the Trans-Siberian. Here is a table of approximate distances:

New York to Buenos Ayres . Paris to Vladivostok.

A traveller may now go by rail from New York to Mexico City, a distance of about 3,750 miles, or more than one-third of the way to Buenos Ayres. From Mexico City a line is, or soon will be, open to Tonala, near the Guatemalan frontier, by which the traveller will be taken about 550 miles further southward. Here a break occurs of 172 miles to Avutla, on the border, and thirty miles more to railhead in Guatemala. That State, with Salvador, Nicaragua and Costa Rica, would help the wanderer on his way with a total of some 250 miles of unconnected line, with an excellent opportunity for

mule transit between railheads. In fact, so little of the line is built from Tonala, in Mexico, to Jujuy, in Argentina. a distance of nearly 5,000 miles, that the occasional stretches may almost be left out of consideration. The Central American States along the projected route, with the exception of Panama, contribute their little quota. Colombia has nothing along the way. Ecuador has about 25 miles, from the vicinity of Alausi to Guamote. Peru has the recently built line of the American owned Cerro de Pasco Mining Company, from Cerro de Pasco to Oroya, 80 miles, and about 150 miles between Sicuani and Puno, where a steamer may be taken for the trip across Lake Titicaca and connection made with a 60-mile line to La Paz, in Bolivia There the line breaks again to Oruro, where a narrow gauge line can be taken to Uyuni,

195 miles. The next break traversed, the traveller would reach Jujuy, where through con-nection can be made for Buenos Ayres, 1,000 miles away. It is probable that in time a line will branch from Uyuni, or in that neighborhood, and follow down the west coast of Santiago, Chile, 1,000 miles or so, and as far beyond that as traffic may make it desirable. About 2,000 miles from Uyuni would take the line to Punta Arenas, on the Straits of Magellan. Those who wish to speculate on remoter possibilities may dream of the day when their descendants can take an all rail journey from Cape Barrow, in 72 degrees north latitude, to Punta Arenas, in 52 degrees south latitude, or from Hudson Bay to within a few miles of Cape Horn.

Assuming the completion of the Pan-American railway and the existence of a passenger with a mania for railway travel. he could go from New York to Buenos Ayres in about three weeks, barring accidents and detentions along the way. A twenty-knot steamer would take him there far more comfortably, and for about onethird the cost, in twelve days.

NO RELIEF FOR NEW ROCHELLE. Railroad Commission Decides Not to Recommend Increase in Number of Trains.

ALBANY, Sept. 22 .- The State Board of Railroad Commissioners to-day made public its findings regarding complaints of residents of New Rochelle against the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad Company, regarding a lack of passenger train service between the Grand Central Station in New York city

Rochelle, especially after 10:30 P. M. The board has come to the conclusion that, in view of the congested condition of the tunnel and the difficulties in the way of despatching additional trains, because of the changes and improvements under way at the Grand Central Station it is not

at the Grand Central Station it is not warranted in recommending an increase in the number of trains on the road, "believing that the putting on of additional trains at this time would increase the probability of accidents."

The board has already recommended to the company that when it proposes to make changes in the time of operation of passenger trains in this State it post notices of such proposed changes in passenger stations and passenger cars of the company in this State a sufficient length of time before the changes are to go into effect to properly inform the public of the proposed changes, and that time tables, schedules and folders of the new time of trains be issued to the public using the trains of the company in this State at or about the time the notices are posted.

That portion of the complaint in relation to passengers riding in baggage cars, the board finds to be not well founded, because, while passengers do ride in baggage cars, it seems to be done from choice.

NEW BRIDGE TRAVEL.

Brooklyn Delegation Calls for Continuous Trips and One Fare.

Mayor McClellan gave a hearing yesterday to a delegation of business men of Brooklyn who object to the terms of the Brooklyn who object to the terms of the contracts made by Bridge Commissioner Best with the Brooklyn Rapid Transit and Metropolitan companies for the running of trolley cars across Williamsburg Bridge. The delegation called to insist that the companies which are to use the bridge should be compelled to transfer passengers from one system to another for a single fare and that the contracts should provide for continuous trips to prevent the necessity of changing cars at the bridge approaches. Another suggestion made was that a track should be built for the running of elevated rallroad trains over the bridge. of elevated railroad trains over the bridge. The Mayor asked the leaders of the delegation to submit briefs to him, explaining in detail what they wished him to do, and he promised that when he had considered these he would take up the question of a comprehensive transportation service here. comprehensive transportation service be-tween the two boroughs.

# LUTHERANISM'S PROGRESS.

A Big Increase in Membership and in Property Reported to Its Synod. A missionary meeting in Holy Trinity Lutheran Church last night ended the third meeting of the Synod of New York and New England. It was voted yesterday to change the annual meeting from September to the first Tuesday after Trinity Sunday in each ar; to establish what practically amounts a scholarship in Muhlenberg College: and to send a delegate to the annual meeting of another Lutheran body, the New York and New Jersey Synod, which meets on Oct. 11 in St. James Church in Madison avenue. The Rev. A. Steimle of Brooklyn was chosen.

The Synod learned that it now has 12,691 rembers on advance of nearly 1,500 since

members, an advance of nearly 1,500 since last year, and that its property has a value of \$1,038,000, which is nearly \$50,000 more than a year ago. Its congregations num-

All of Country Life in America for October is given up to "house building," and every paper is illustrated copiously and attractively. A long article on "Representative Country Homes," showing thirty-six examples, is followed by discussions nental gardens and floo overings and gateways and lighting. The descrip tion of Mrs. Hearst's patio house in California has splendid pictures. As usual there are interesting articles showing what can be made of unpromising